

California Water and Environmental Modeling  
Forum

August 19, 2003

**Calibrating  
DSM2-QUAL Dispersion Factors  
with  
Practical Salinity**

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# Outline

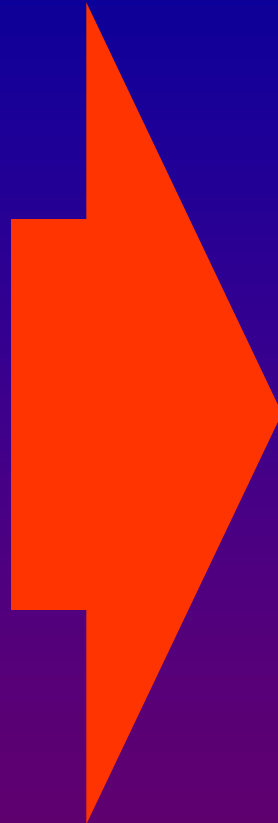
- Dispersion & calibration
- Salinity & EC
- EC concerns with QUAL
- Practical salinity & the Delta
- Possible calibration/simulation scenario

# Modeling Sequence

**HYDRO**

**stage  
flows**

**calibration:  
roughness  
coefficient**

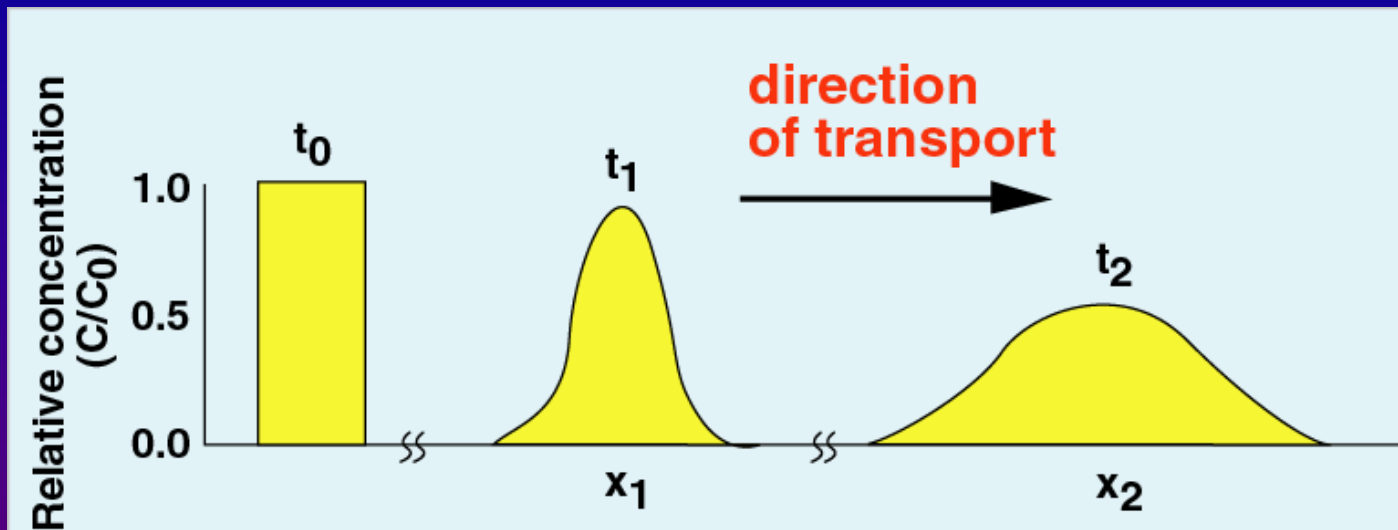


**QUAL**

**constituent  
transport**

**calibration:  
dispersion  
factor**

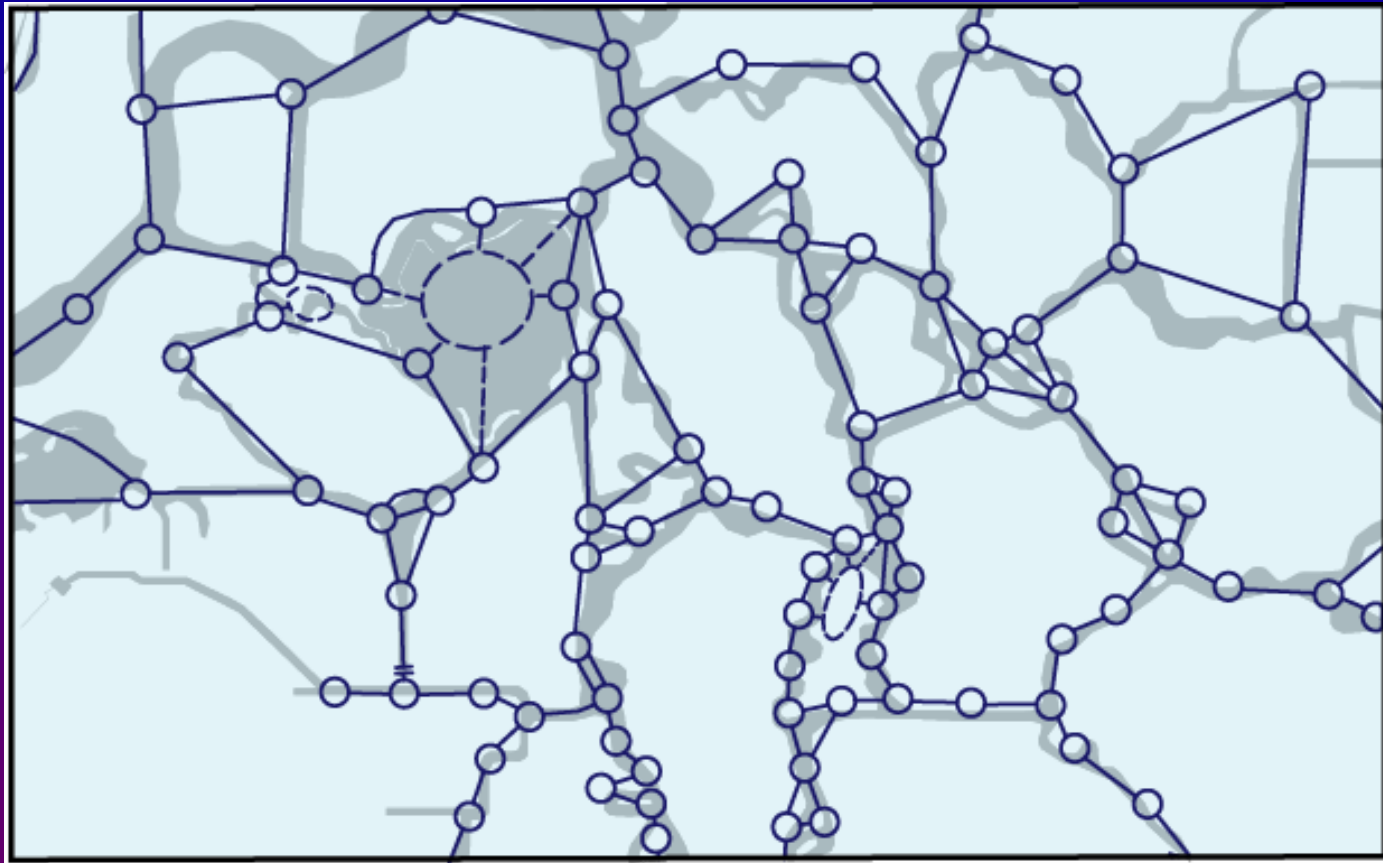
# Transport and spreading of conservative solute slug



**Advection** bodily moves solute without causing distortion.

**Dispersion** due to vertical velocity shear arising from bed friction: turbulent diffusion disperses solute.

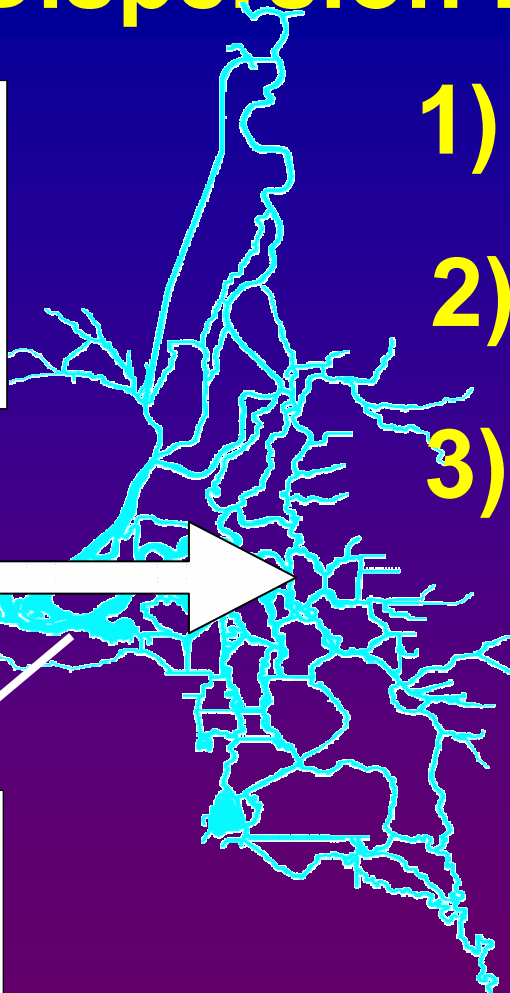
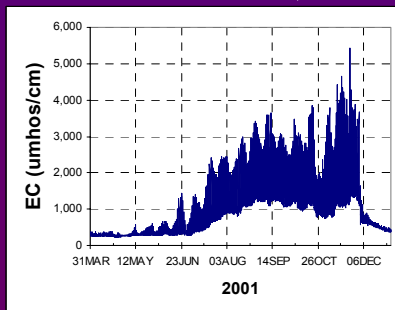
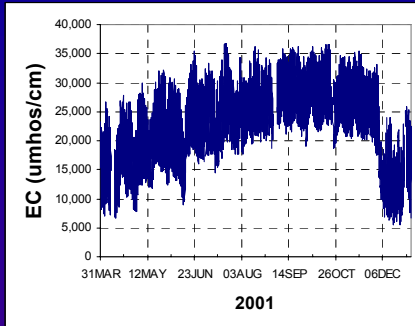
# DSM2 Grid in Central Delta



# Calibrating QUAL (Setting Dispersion Factors)

- 1) Simulate historical hydrodynamics.
- 2) Transport constituent using initial dispersion factors.
- 3) Adjust dispersion factors until modeled constituent matches with interior observations.

Move inland and focus on dry periods with high EC.



# Salinity

- **def:** *the total amount of dissolved material in grams in 1 kg of (sea) water.*
- TDS often used to indicate salinity, but
  - **Doesn't measure volatile material**
  - **Chlorides can be lost in drying**
- Electrical conductivity (EC) related to ionic concentration
  - **Precise & allows frequent and remote sampling**

# Why Calibrate with EC

- Abundance of historical data exists
  - Spatially  
(boundaries and internal locations)
  - Time domain  
(frequency and extent)
  - Martinez available
- Often want to simulate EC for studies



# Past Modeling Strategy with QUAL

**Calibrate dispersion factors with EC using historical period**

- Develop EC for ag drainage

- Use historical EC in the Delta

**Model hypothetical EC given Delta hydrology**

- Develop flow-EC relationships

- Develop EC for ag drainage

- Convert results of simulation to other constituents

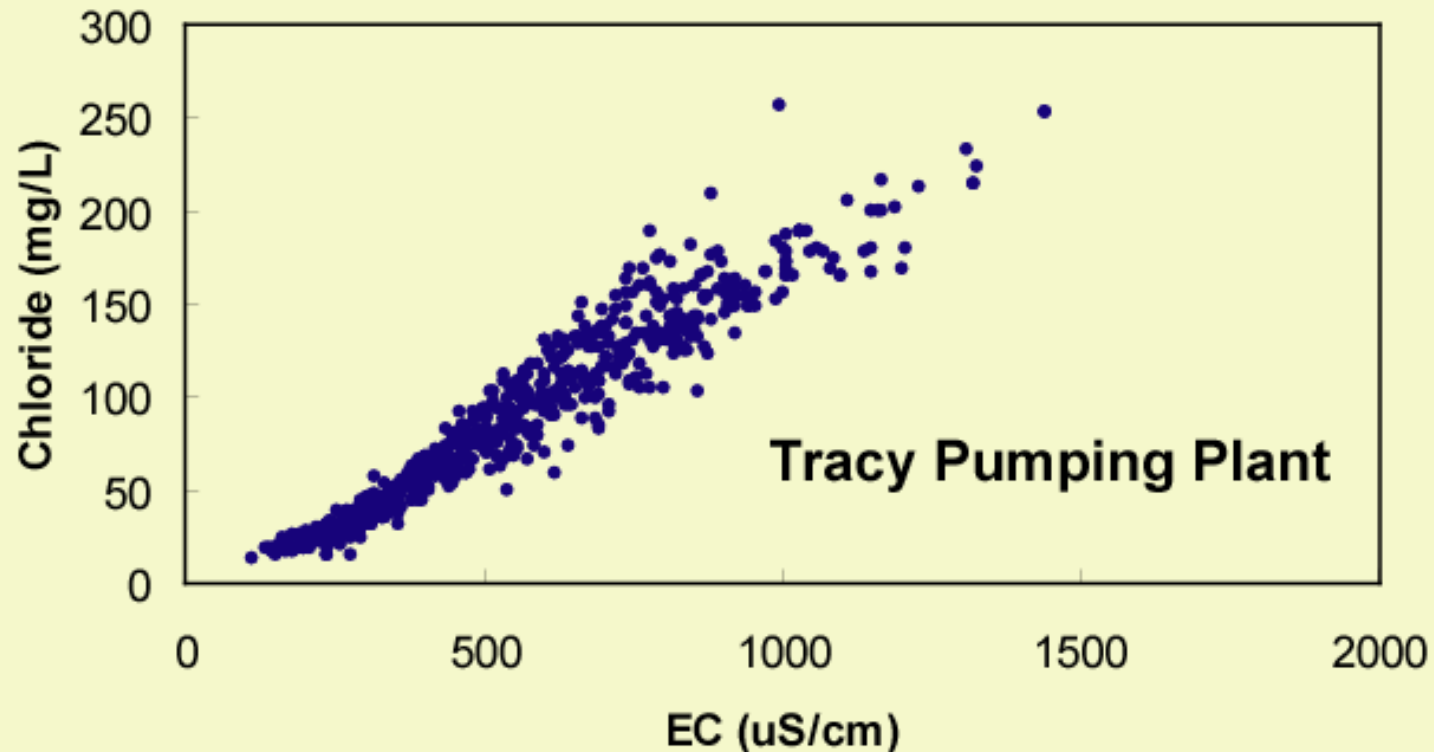
**Model constituent of interest directly given Delta hydrology**

- Develop constituent values at boundaries

- Develop constituent values for agricultural drainage

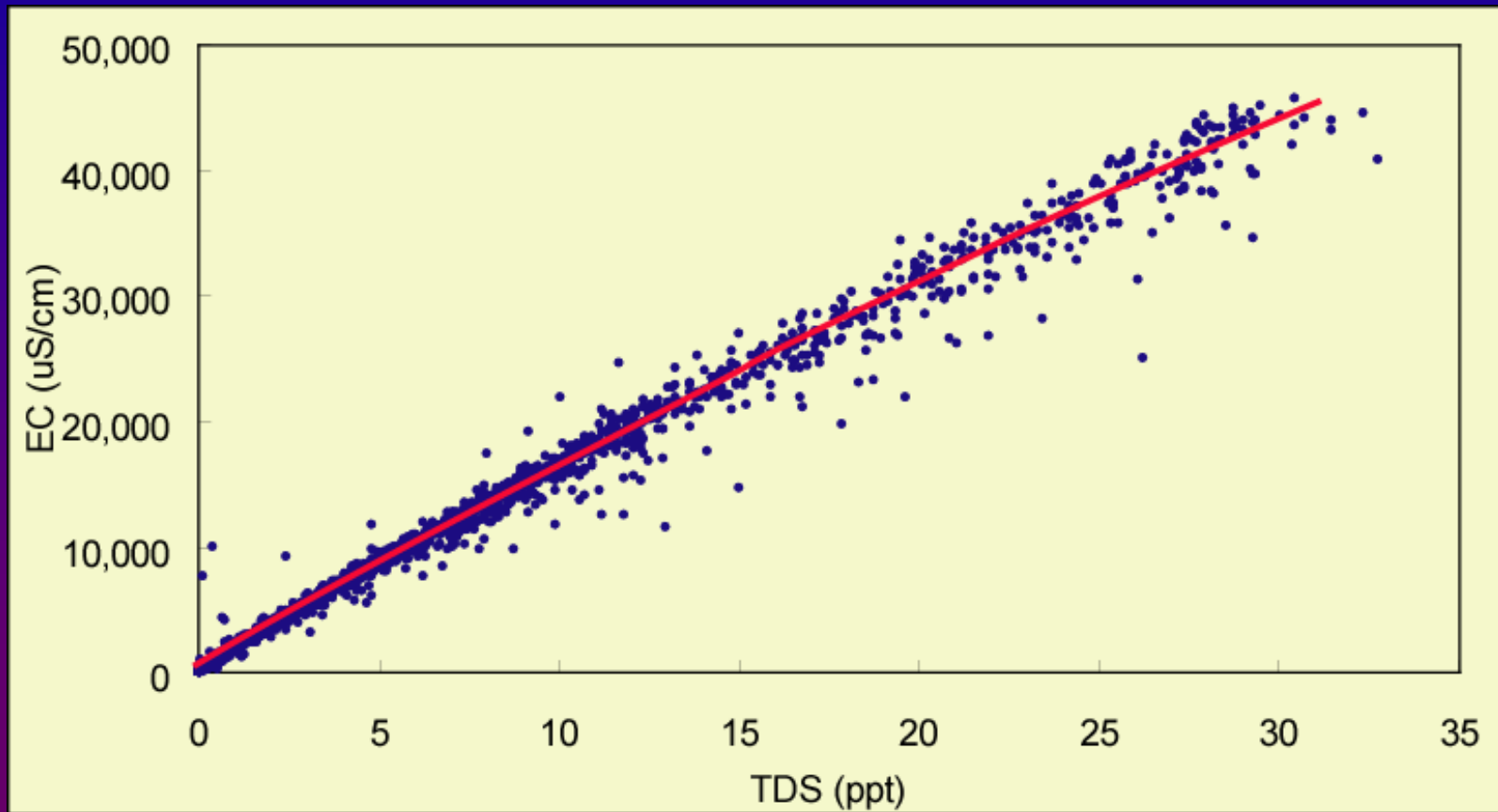
# EC Concerns in Simulations

EC – constituent relationship may be source-dependent



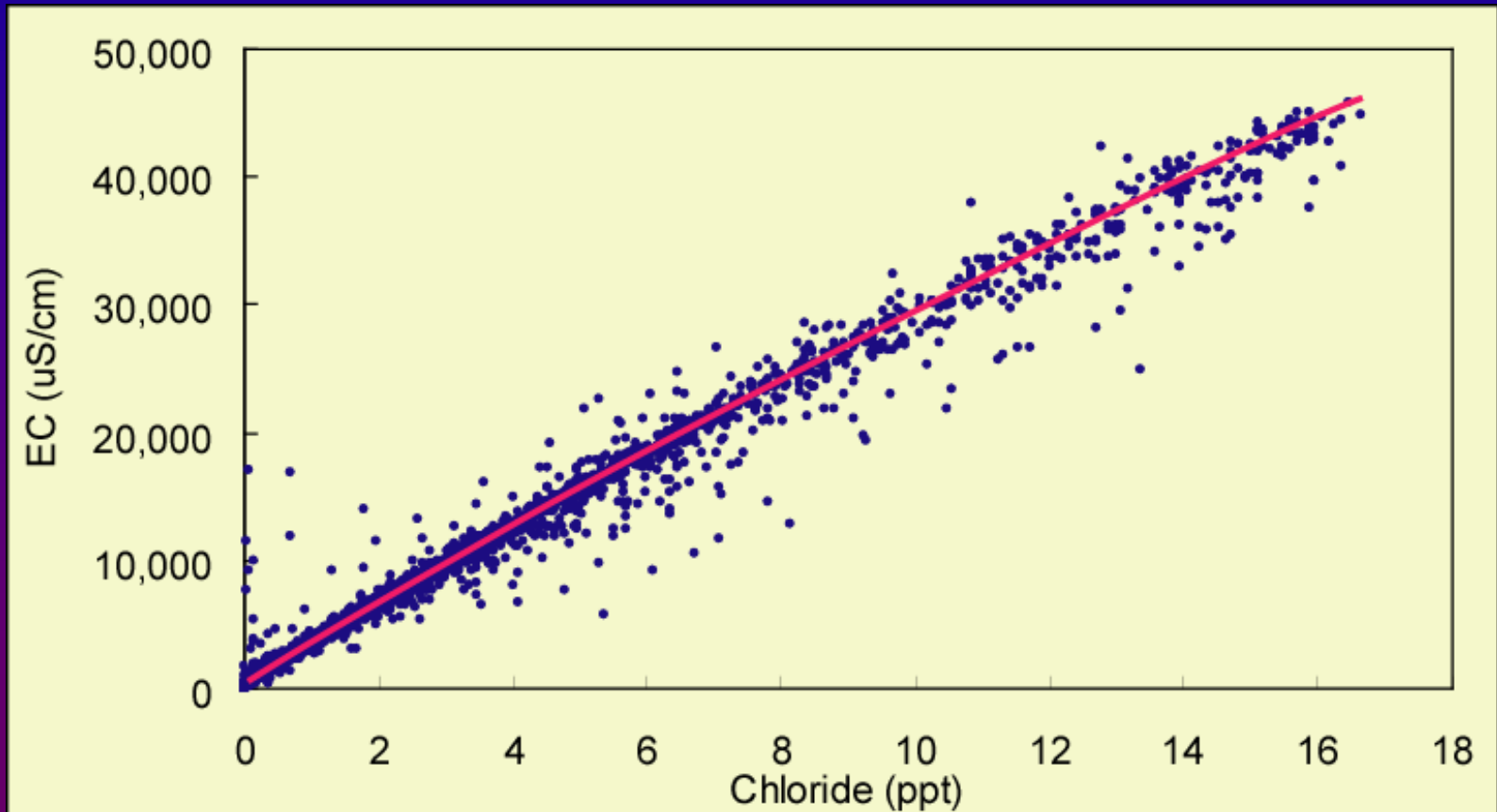
# EC Concerns in Simulations

EC underestimates salinity at high concentrations



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EC underestimates salinity at high concentrations



# **EC Concerns in Simulations**

**If simulation in EC & results reported in EC – OK, but:**

- Simulating EC, then converting to other constituent may need caution.**
- Simulating conservative constituent using dispersion factors calibrated to EC may bias results high.**



# **Desired Conservative Constituent for Calibrating Dispersion Factors**

- **EC-based**
- **Display linear relationship with  
TDS (salinity)**

# One Possible Approach

- **Convert historical boundary and internal Delta data from EC to TDS.**
- **Calibrate to TDS.**



# Practical Salinity

- **Calculated relationship between measured EC and salinity.**
- **Salinity values derived from dilutions or concentration of standard sea water.**
- **Temperature and pressure dependent.**

# Practical Salinity Scale 1978

Lewis, E. (1980). “The Practical Salinity Scale 1978 and Its Antecedents.” *Journal of Oceanic Engineering*. OE-5, 1.

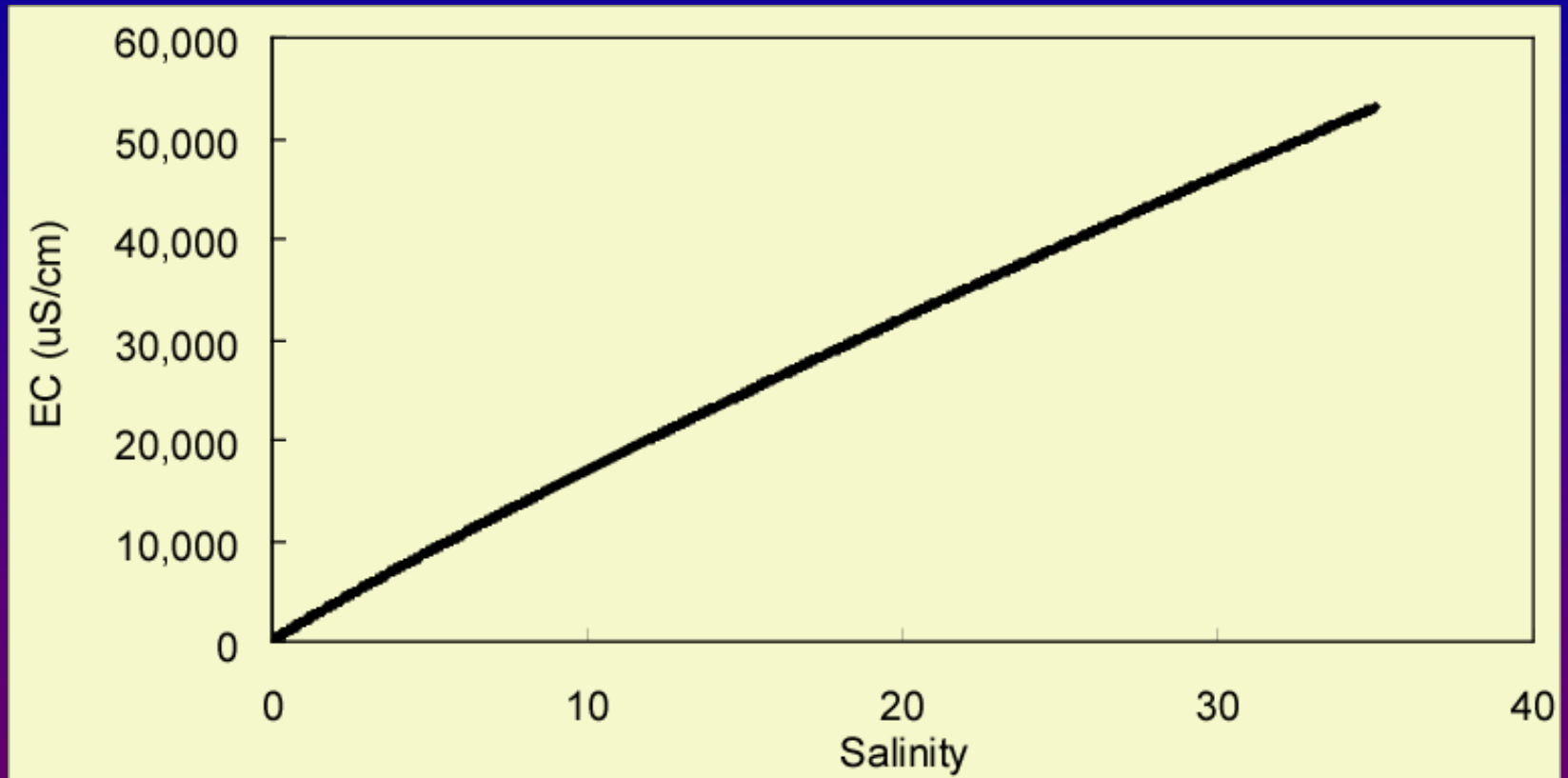
Schemel (2000) simplified practical salinity,  $S$ , for 25 °C:

$$S = K_0 + K_1 R_T^{1/2} + K_2 R_T + K_3 R_T^{3/2} + K_4 R_T^2 + K_5 R_T^{5/2}$$

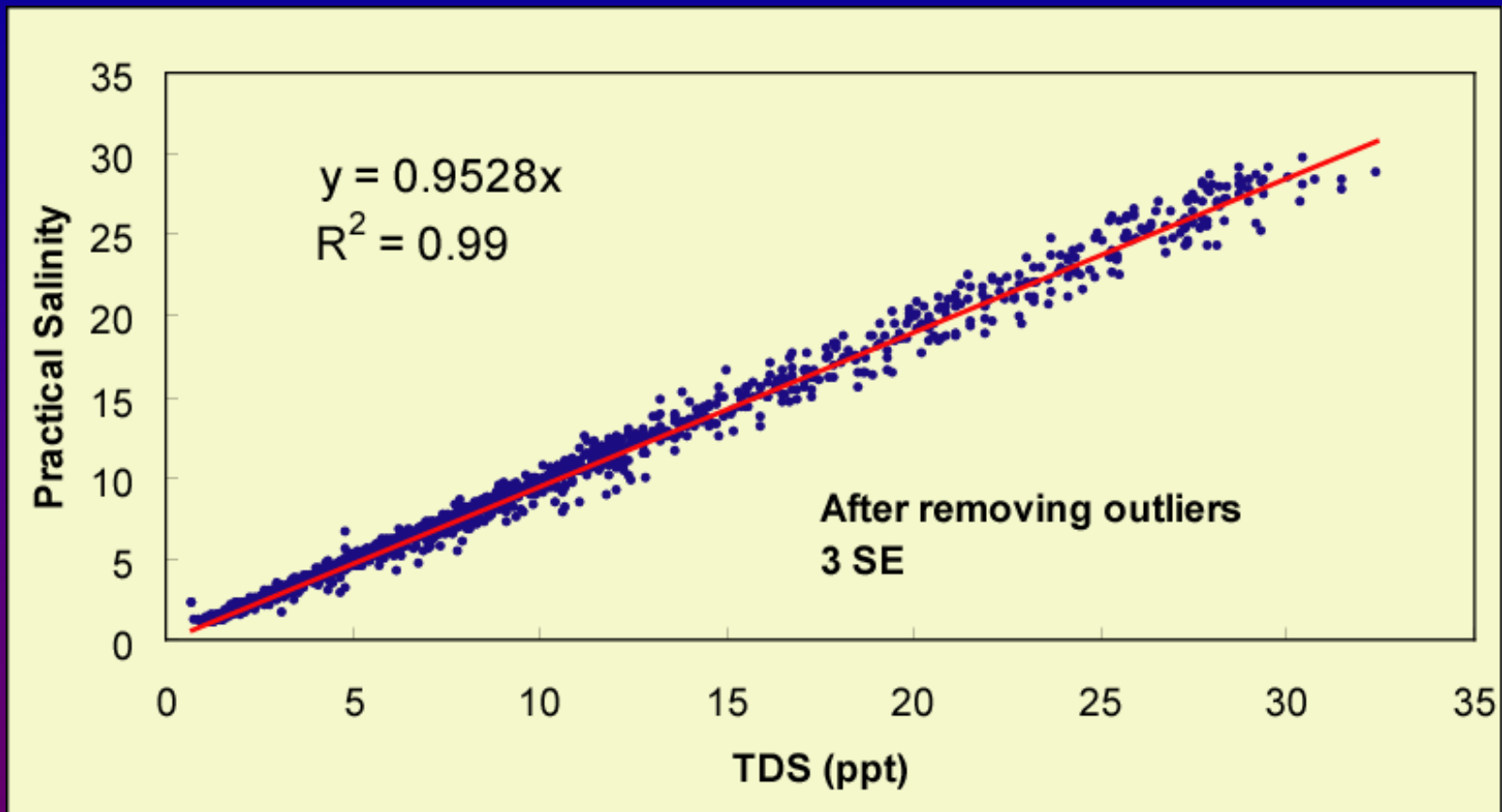
where

$$R_T = \left( \frac{EC_{\text{sample}}}{EC_{\text{seawater}}} \right) @ 25^\circ \text{C}$$

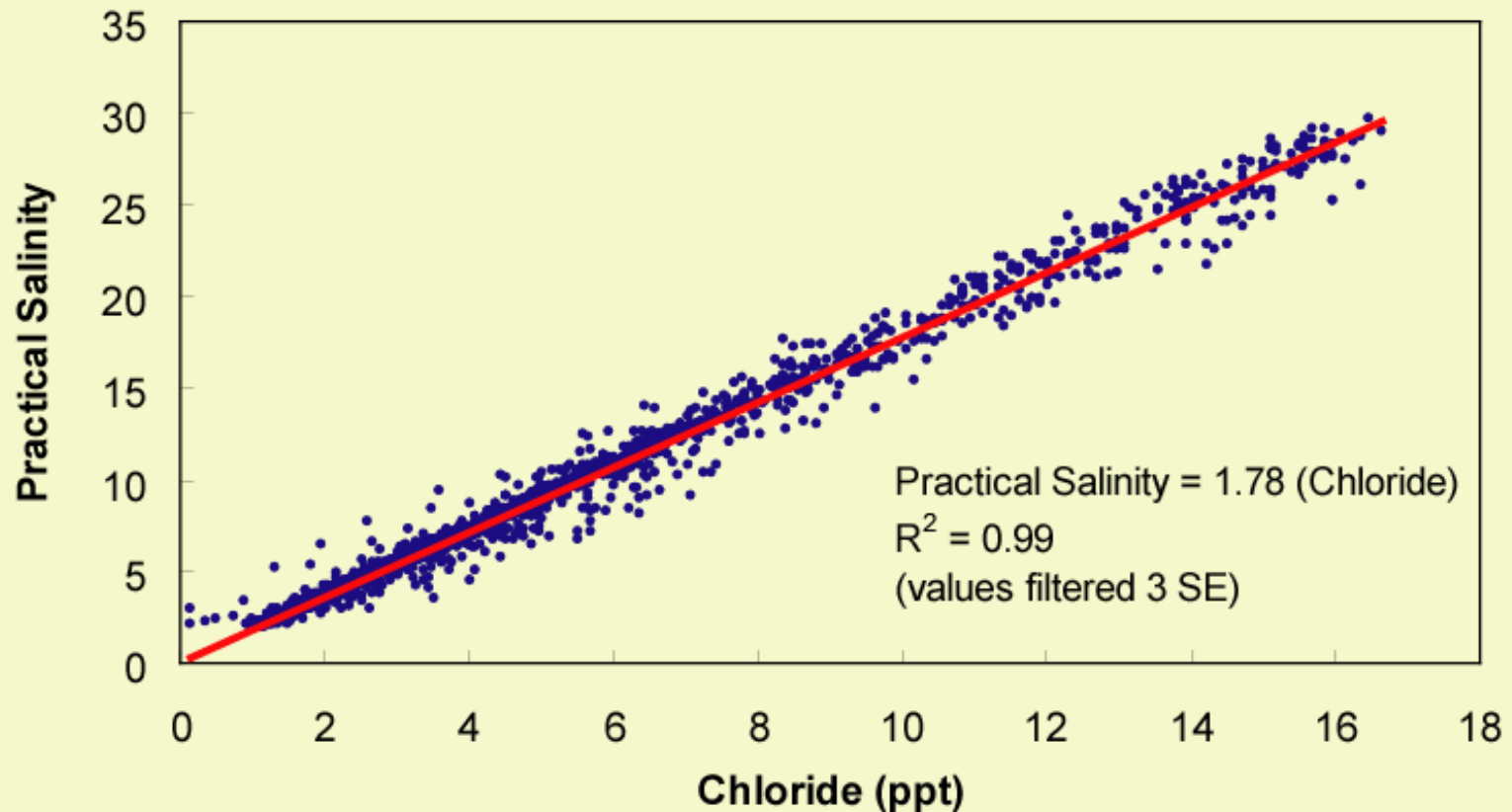
# Practical Salinity Scale 1978



# Practical Salinity vs Observed TDS



# Practical Salinity vs Observed Chloride

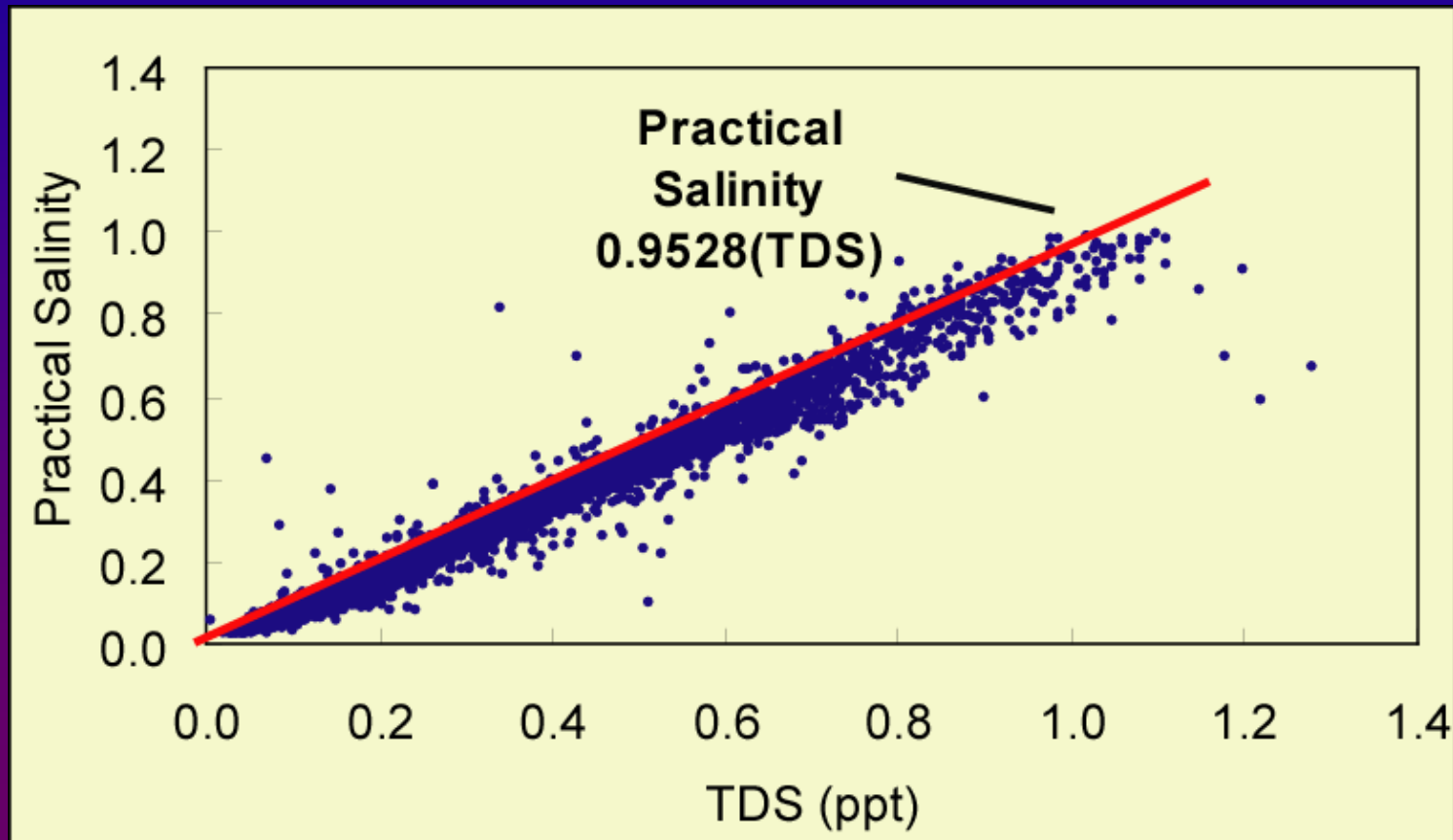


# Practical Salinity Caveats

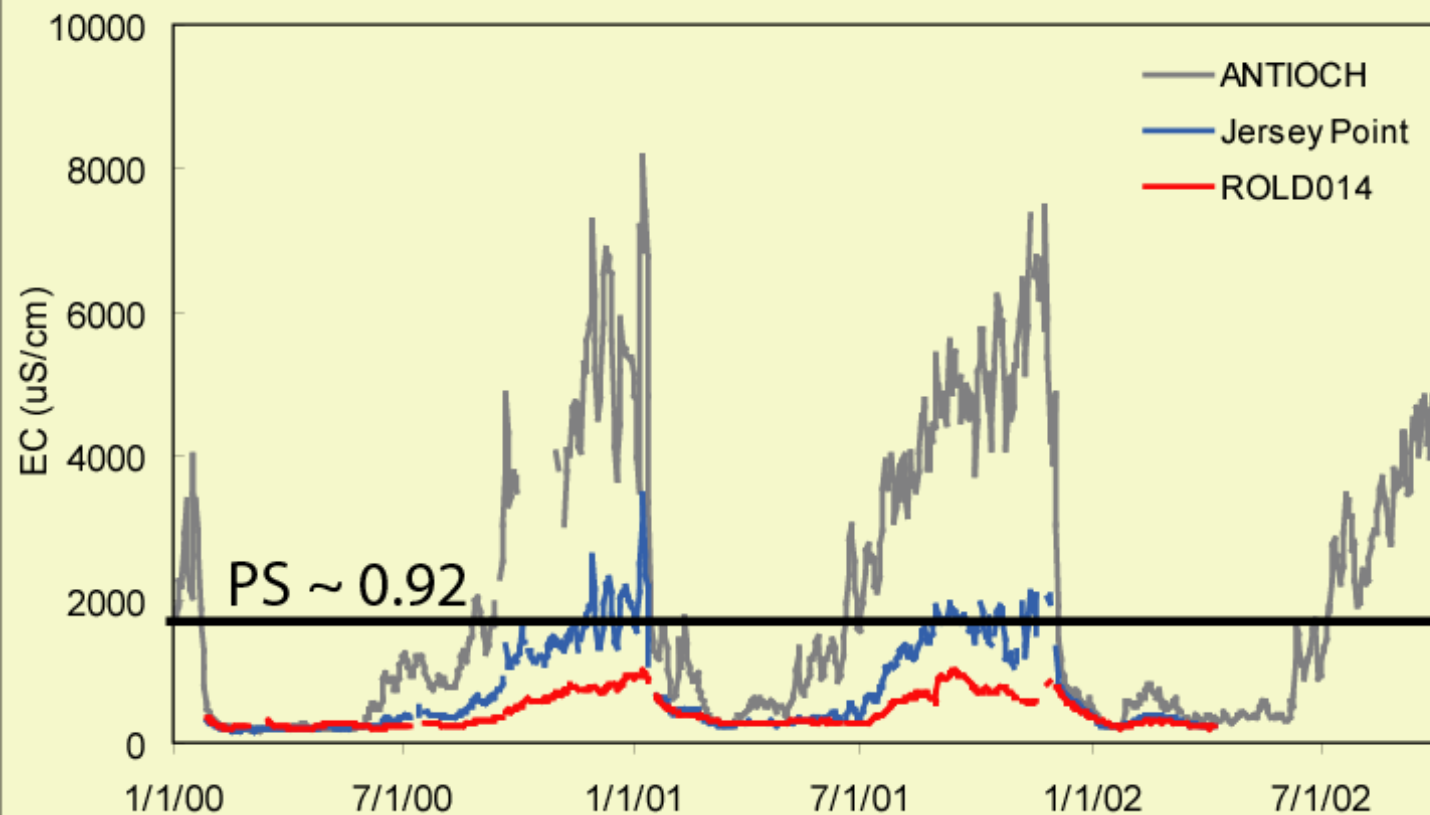
- As originally derived, valid only down to 2 ( $\sim 3,800 \mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$ )
- A **(small)** standard correction down to 0 salinity exists based on dilutions with distilled water.
- Variable treatment in literature for estuarine environments.
- Need for development of estuarine-specific corrections for low salinity.

# Low Practical Salinity in the Delta

Hill et al. (1986) found that land based salts display a different behavior (Delta samples deviate below 1 psu).



# Delta EC: 2000, 2001





# **Treatment of Low Practical Salinity**

## **American Public Health Association**

**Can use standard correction with some limitation.**

## **USGS**

**Apply standard correction to in situ EC collected in Bay-Delta as part of standard Methodology**

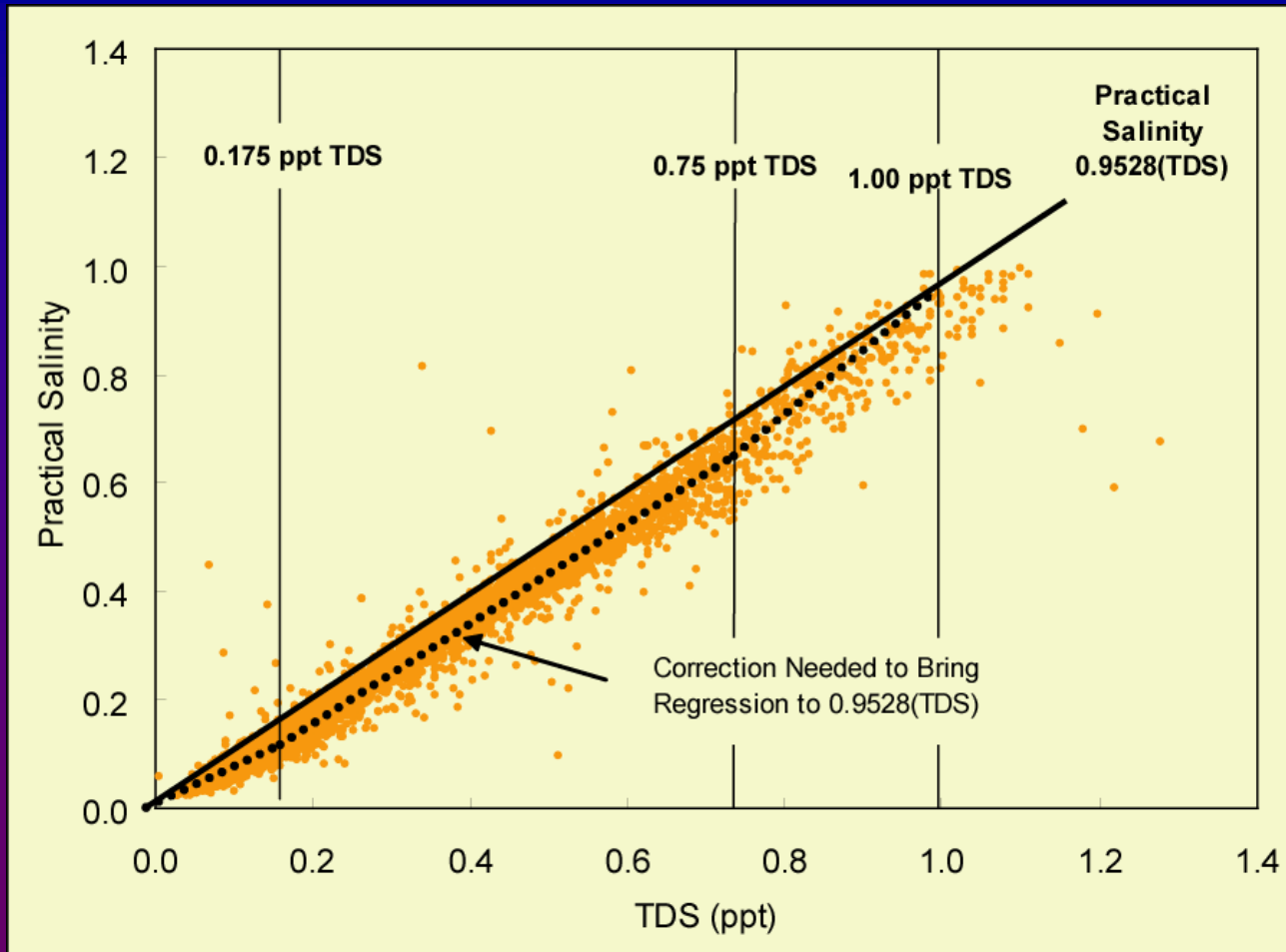
## **Seabird**

**No correction needed if EC corrected to 25°C**

## **Hill & Woods**

**Standard correction not applicable to water influenced by land-derived salts.**

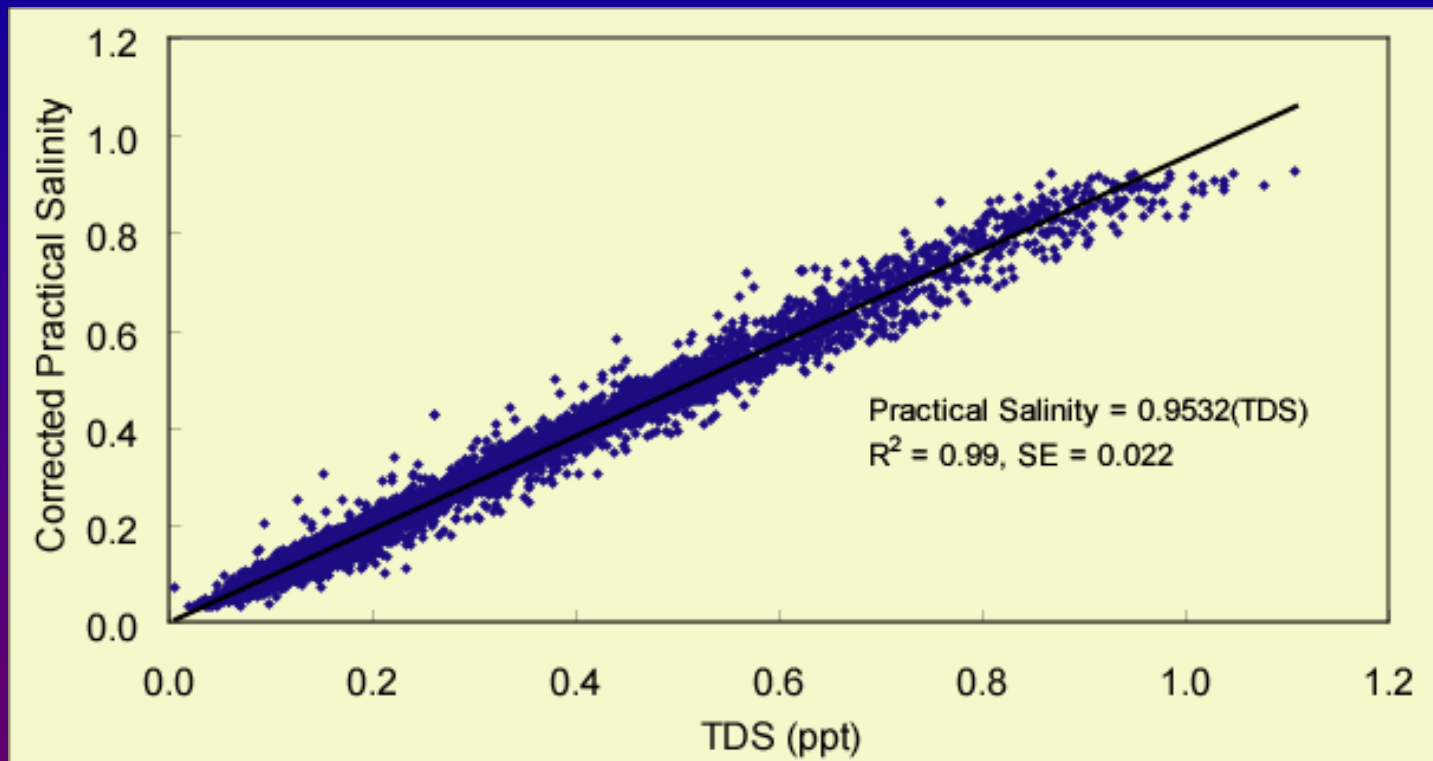
# Correcting Low Delta Practical Salinity



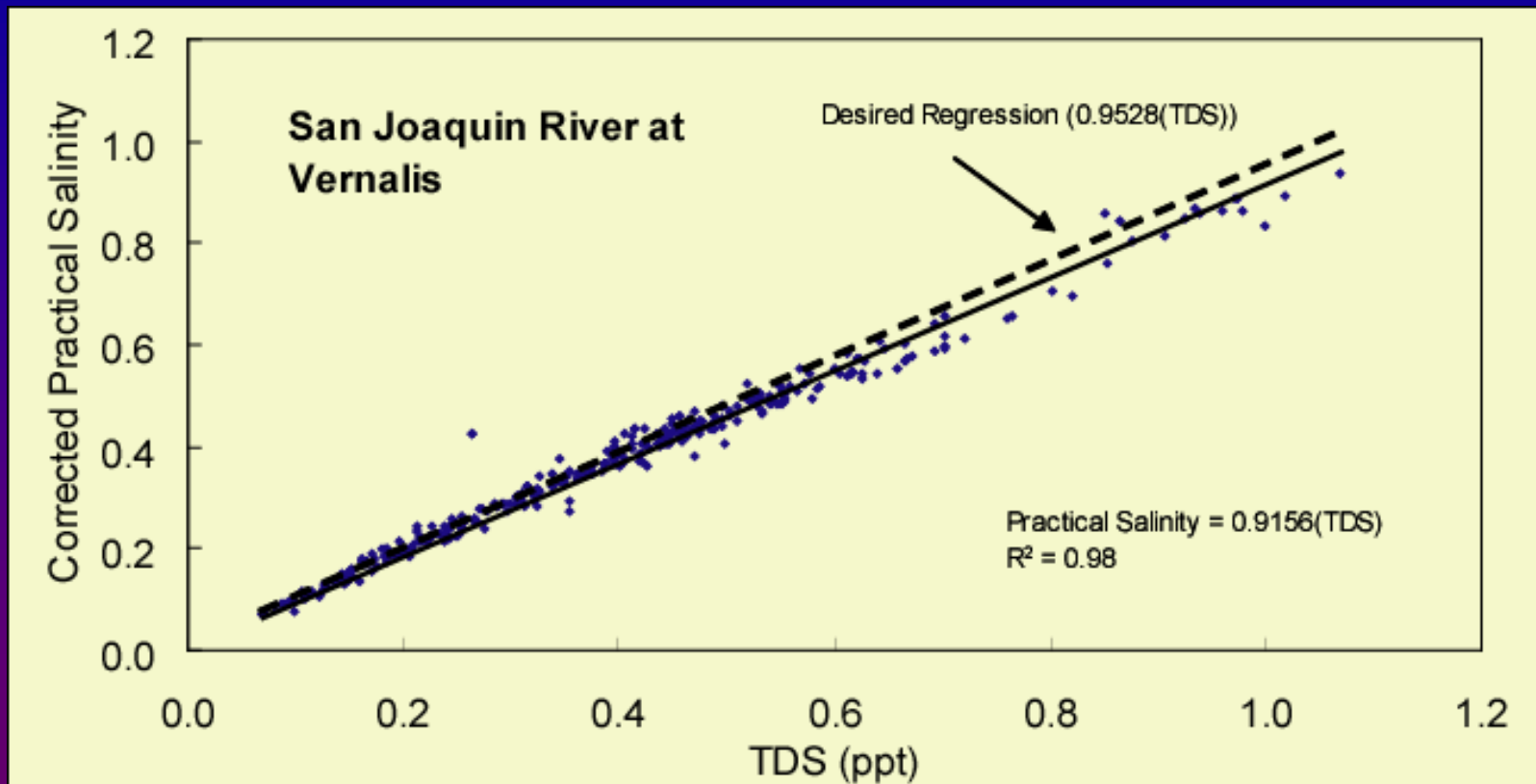
# Practical Salinity Corrections

EC	Practical Salinity	Correction
--	0	0
~ 300	0.15	.03 (+19%)
~ 1350	0.67	.05 ( +8%)
~ 1825	0.92	0

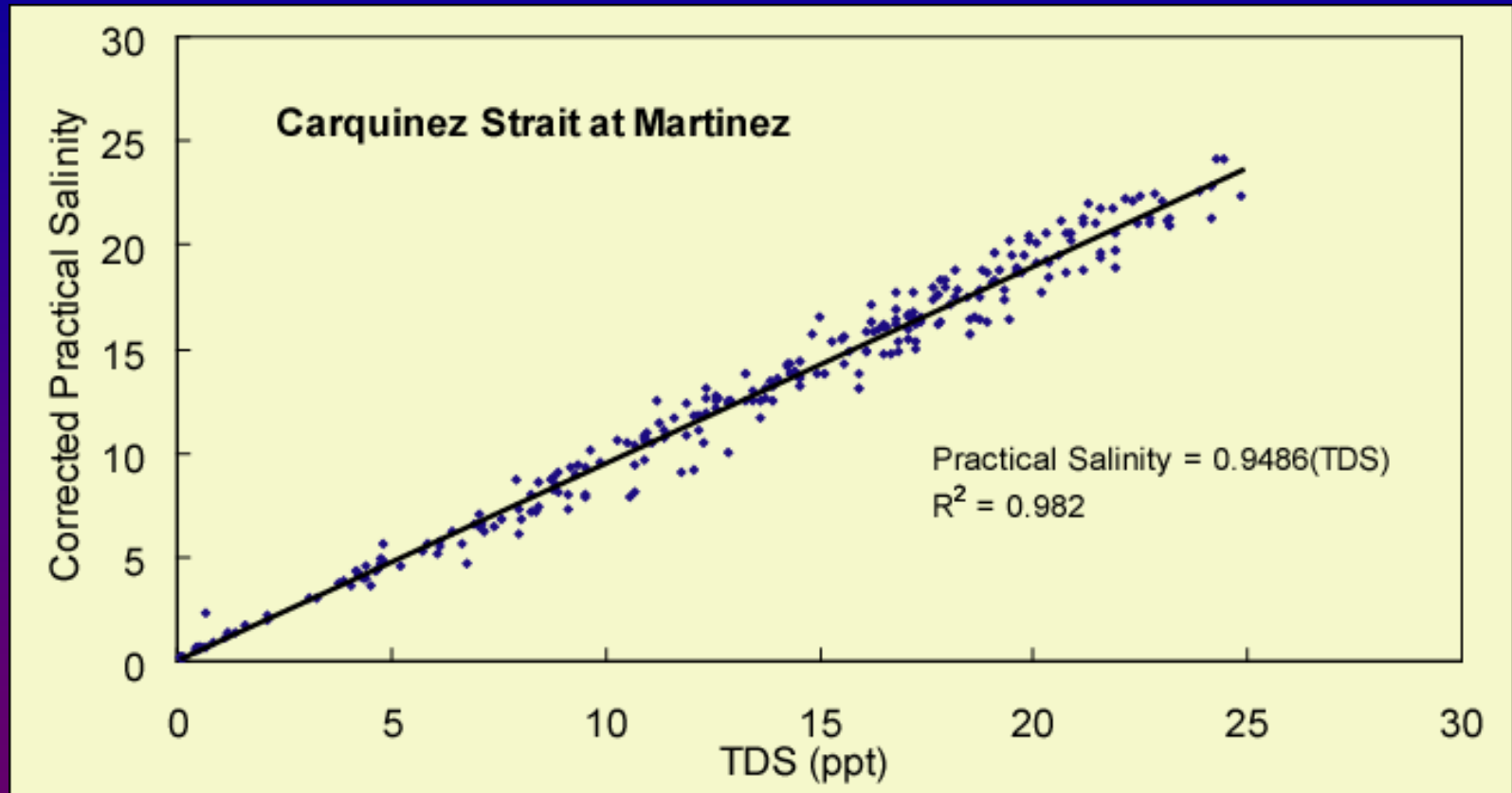
# Corrected Delta Practical Salinity vs TDS



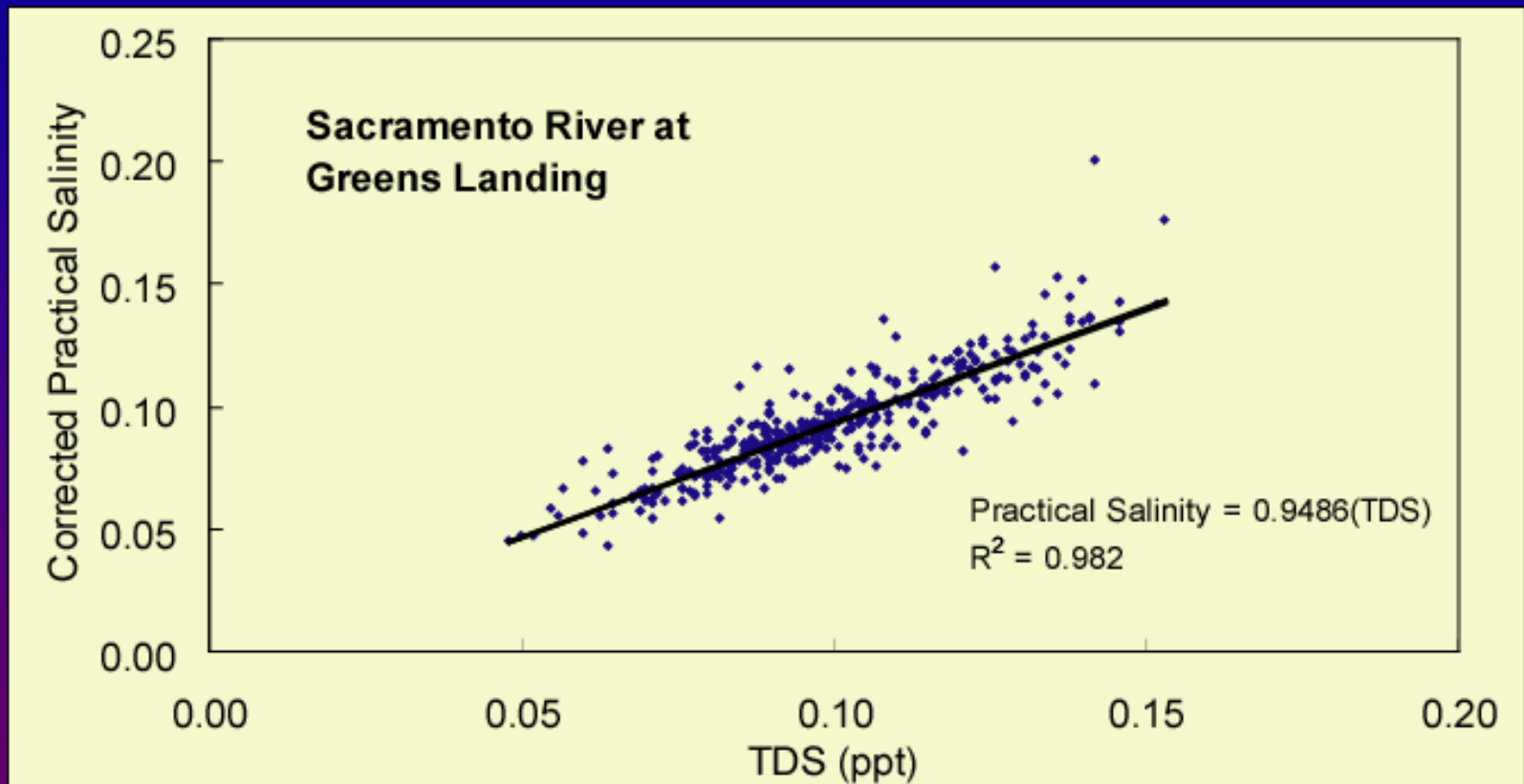
# Corrected Practical Salinity at Delta Boundaries



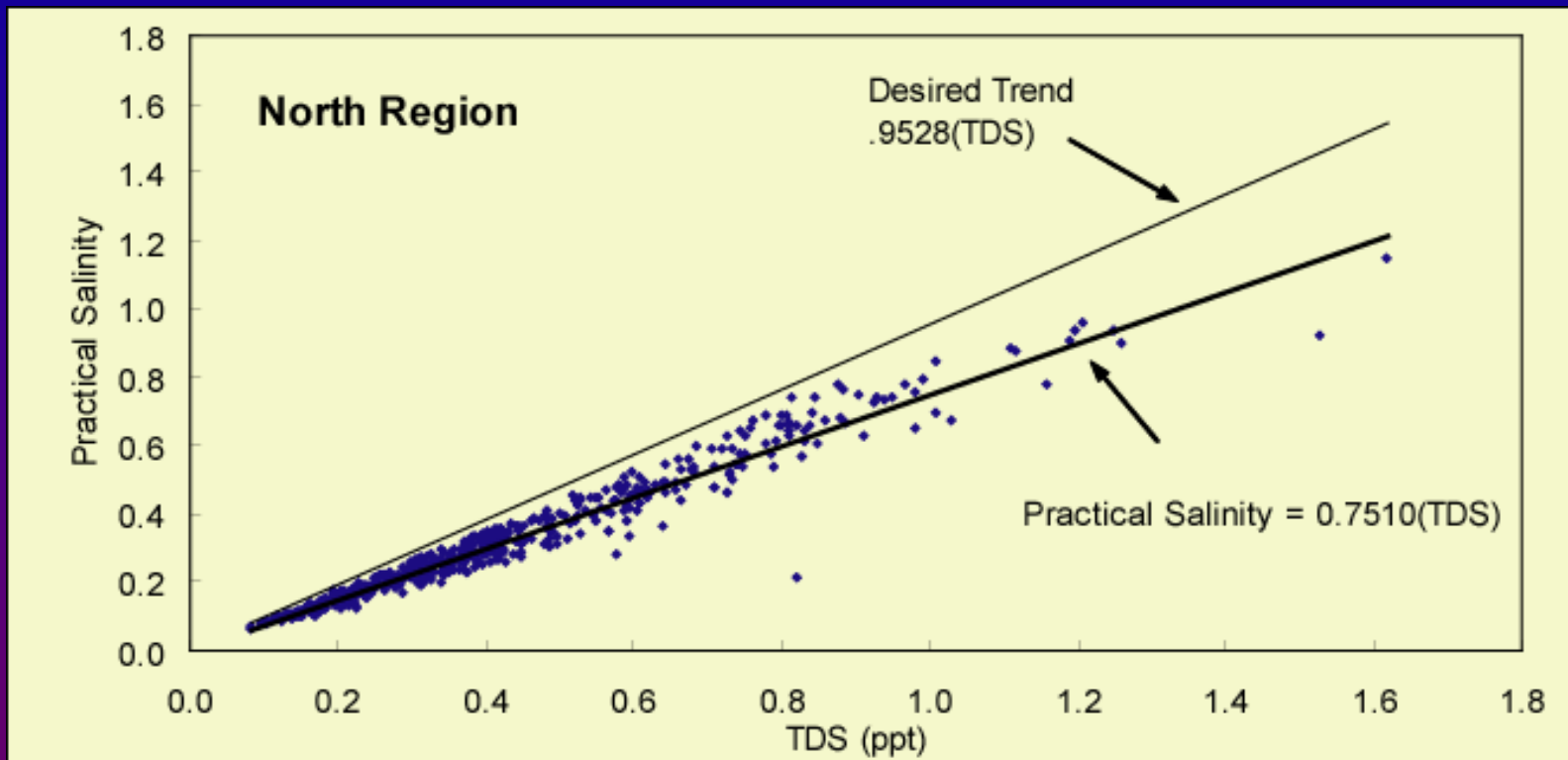
# Corrected Practical Salinity at Delta Boundaries



# Corrected Practical Salinity at Delta Boundaries

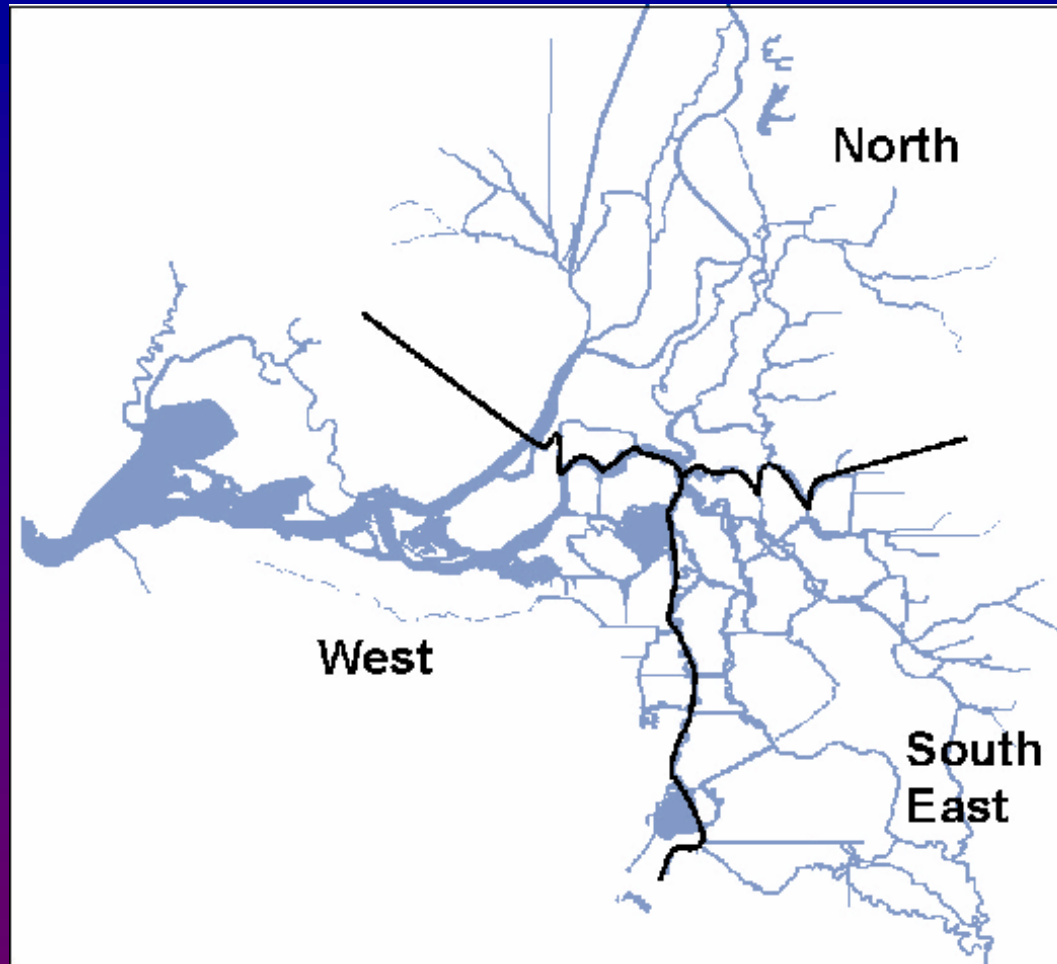


# Practical Salinity for Agricultural Drainage





# Agricultural Drainage by Region



# Possible Calibration / Simulation Scheme

**Calibrate to Corrected Practical Salinity**

- **convert historical EC to corrected PS**

**Model desired constituent directly**

- **develop boundary values for constituent**

**To model EC,**

- **model Practical Salinity and convert to EC**

**Or**

- **model in EC with its own dispersion factors**

